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## Claims

1. A compound having the formula

a N-oxide, an addition salt, a quaternary amine or a stereochemically isomeric form

5 thereof, wherein

 $-b^1=b^2-C(R^{2a})=b^3-b^4=$  represents a bivalent radical of formula

-CH=CH-C( $\mathbb{R}^{2a}$ )=CH-CH= (b-1);

 $-N=CH-C(R^{2a})=CH-CH=$  (b-2);

-CH=N-C( $\mathbb{R}^{2a}$ )=CH-CH= (b-3);

10 -N=CH-C( $\mathbb{R}^{2a}$ )=N-CH= \ (b-4);

 $-N=CH-C(R^{2a})=CH-N=$  \ (b-5);

 $-CH=N-C(R^{2a})=N-CH=$  (b-6);

 $-N=N-C(R^{2a})=CH-CH=$  (b\7);

q is 0, 1, 2; or where possible q is 3 or 4,

R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen; aryl; formyl; C<sub>1-6</sub>alkylcarbonyl; C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl; C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxycarbonyl; C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl substituted with formyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkylcarbonyloxy; C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxyC<sub>1-6</sub>alkylcarbonyl substituted with C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxycarbonyl;

R<sup>2a</sup> is cyano, aminocarbonyl, mono- or di(methyl)aminocarbonyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl substituted with cyano, aminocarbonyl or mono- or di(methyl)aminocarbonyl, C<sub>2-6</sub>alkenyl substituted with cyano, or C<sub>2-6</sub>alkynyl substituted with cyano;

each  $R^2$  independently is hydroxy, halo,  $C_{1\text{-}6}$ alkyl optionally substituted with cyano or  $-C(=O)R^6$ ,  $C_{3\text{-}7}$ cycloalkyl,  $C_{2\text{-}6}$ alkenyl optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms or cyano,  $C_{2\text{-}6}$ alkynyl optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms or cyano,  $C_{1\text{-}6}$ alkyloxy,  $C_{1\text{-}6}$ alkyloxycarbonyl, carboxyl, cyano, nitro, amino, mono- or di( $C_{1\text{-}6}$ alkyl)amino, polyhalomethyl, polyhalomethyloxy) polyhalomethylthio,  $-S(=O)_pR^6$ ,  $-NH-S(=O)_pR^6$ ,  $-C(=O)R^6$ , -NHC(=O)H,  $-C(=O)NHNH_2$ ,  $-NHC(=O)R^6$ ,  $-C(=NH)R^6$  or a radical of formula

$$B \xrightarrow{A} A$$
 (c)

wherein each A independently is N, CH or CR<sup>6</sup>;

B is NH, O, S or NR<sup>6</sup>;

p is 1 or 2; and

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R<sup>6</sup> is methyl, amino, mono- or dimethylamino or polyhalomethyl;

L is C<sub>1-10</sub>alkyl, C<sub>2-10</sub>alkenyl, C<sub>2-10</sub>alkynyl, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl, whereby each of said aliphatic group may be substituted with one or two substituents independently selected from \* C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl,

- \* indolyl or isoindolyl, each optionally substituted with one, two, three or four substituents each independently selected from halo, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, hydroxy, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxy, cyano, aminocarbonyl, nitro, amino, polyhalomethyl, polyhalomethyloxy and C<sub>1-6</sub>alkylcarbonyl,
- \* phenyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl or pyridazinyl, wherein each of said aromatic rings may optionally be substituted with one, two, three, four or five substituents each independently selected from the substituents defined in R<sup>2</sup>; or L is -X-R<sup>3</sup> wherein

R<sup>3</sup> is phenyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl or pyridazinyl, wherein each of said aromatic rings may optionally be substituted with one, two, three, four or five substituents each independently selected from the substituents defined in R<sup>2</sup>; and X is -NR<sup>1</sup>-, -NH-NH-, -N=N-, -O-, -C(=O)-, -CHOH-, -S-, -S(=O)- or -S(=O)<sub>2</sub>-;

Q represents hydrogen,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, halo, polyhalo $C_{1-6}$ alkyl or -NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>5</sup>; and R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are each independently selected from hydrogen, hydroxy,  $C_{1-12}$ alkyl,  $C_{1-12}$ alkyloxy,  $C_{1-12}$ alkylcarbonyl,  $C_{1-12}$ alkyloxycarbonyl, aryl, amino, mono- or di( $C_{1-12}$ alkyl)amino, mono- or di( $C_{1-12}$ alkyl)aminocarbonyl wherein each of the aforementioned  $C_{1-12}$ alkyl groups may optionally and each individually be substituted with one or two substituents each independently selected from hydroxy,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxy, hydroxy $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxy, carboxyl,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxycarbonyl, cyano, amino, imino, mono- or di( $C_{1-6}$ alkyl)amino, polyhalomethyl, polyhalomethyloxy,

polyhalomethylthio,  $-S(=O)_pR^6$ ,  $-NH-S(=O)_pR^6$ ,  $-C(=O)R^6$ , -NHC(=O)H,  $-C(=O)NHNH_2$ ,  $-NHC(=O)R^6$ ,  $-C(=NH)R^6$ , aryl and Het; or  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  taken together may form pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl, azido or

mono- or di(C<sub>1-12</sub>alkyl)aminoC<sub>1-4</sub>alkylidene;

Y represents hydroxy, halo, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl, C<sub>2-6</sub>alkenyl optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms, C<sub>2-6</sub>alkynyl optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl substituted with cyano or -C(=O)R<sup>6</sup>, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxy, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxycarbonyl, carboxyl, cyano, nitro, amino, mono- or di(C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl)amino, polyhalomethyl, polyhalomethyloxy, polyhalomethylthio, -S(=O)<sub>p</sub>R<sup>6</sup>, -C(=O)R<sup>6</sup>, -NHC(=O)H, -C(=O)NHNH<sub>2</sub>, -NHC(=O)R<sup>6</sup>, -C(=NH)R<sup>6</sup> or aryl;

aryl is phenyl or phenyl substituted with one, two, three, four or five substituents each independently selected from halo,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl,  $C_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxy, cyano,

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nitro, polyhaloC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl and polyhaloC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxy;

Het is an aliphatic or aromatic heterocyclic radical; said aliphatic heterocyclic radical is selected from pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, homopiperidinyl, piperazinyl, morpholinyl, tetrahydrofuranyl and tetrahydrothienyl wherein each of said aliphatic heterocyclic radical may optionally be substituted with an oxo group; and said aromatic heterocyclic radical is selected from pyrrolyl, furanyl, thienyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl and pyridazinyl wherein each of said aromatic heterocyclic radical may optionally be substituted with hydroxy.

- 2. A compound as claimed in claim 1 wherein R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, aryl, formyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxycarbonyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl substituted with formyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxycarbonyl.
  - 3. A compound as claimed in claim 1 or 2 wherein L is -X-R<sup>3</sup> wherein R<sup>3</sup> is 2,4,6-trisubstituted phenyl.
  - 4. A compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3 wherein Y is cyano, -C(=O)NH<sub>2</sub> or a halogen.
- 20 5. A compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4 wherein Q is hydrogen or NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>5</sup>.
- A compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 5 wherein the compound is 4[[4-amino-5-chloro-6-[(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)amino]-2-pyrimidinyl]amino]benzonitrile;4-[[5-chloro-4-[(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)amino]-2pyrimidinyl]amino]benzonitrile;4-[[5-bromo-4-(4-cyano-2,6-dimethylphenoxy)-2pyrimidinyl]amino]benzonitrile; 4-[[4-amino-5-chloro-6-[(4-cyano-2,6-dimethylphenyl)amino]-2-pyrimidinyl]amino]benzonitrile; 4-[[4-amino-5-chloro-6-(4-cyano-2,6-dimethylphenyloxy)-2-pyrimidinyl]amino]benzonitrile;
  or4-[[4-amino-5-bromo-6-(4-cyano-2,6-dimethylphenyloxy)-2-pyrimidinyl]amino]-

benzonitrile; a N-oxide, an addition salt, a quaternary amine and a stereochemically

- 35 7. A compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6 for use as a medicine.
  - 8. The use of a compound of formula

isomeric form thereof.

22 124 a N-oxide, a pharmaceutically acceptable addition salt, a quaternary amine or a stereochemically isomeric form thereof, wherein

-a<sup>1</sup>=a<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>=a<sup>4</sup>- represents a bivalent radical of formula

- -CH=CH-CH=CH-
- (a-1);
- -N=CH-CH=CH-
- (a-2);
- -N=CH-N=CH-
- (a-3);
- -N=CH-CH=N-
- (a-4);
- -N=N-CH=CH-
- (a-5);

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n is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4; and in case  $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4$  is (a-1), then n may also be 5;  $R^1$  is hydrogen; aryl; formyl;  $C_{1-6}$ alkylcarbonyl;  $C_{1-6}$ alkylcarbonyl;  $C_{1-6}$ alkylcarbonyl;

C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl substituted with formyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxycarbonyl,

C<sub>1-6</sub>alkylcarbonyloxy; C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxyC<sub>1-6</sub>alkylcarbonyl substituted with

C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxycarbonyl;

each R<sup>2</sup> independently is hydroxy, halo, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl optionally substituted with cyano or -C(=O)R<sup>6</sup>, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl, C<sub>2-6</sub>alkenyl optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms or cyano, C<sub>2-6</sub>alkynyl optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms or cyano, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxy, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxycarbonyl, carboxyl, cyano, nitro, amino, mono- or di(C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl)amino, polyhalomethyl, polyhalomethyloxy,

polyhalomethylthio,  $-S(=O)_pR^6$ ,  $-NH/S(=O)_pR^6$ ,  $-C(=O)R^6$ , -NHC(=O)H,

-C(=O)NHNH<sub>2</sub>, -NHC(=O) $R^6$ ,-C(=NH) $R^6$  or a radical of formula

B (c)

wherein each A independently is N, CH or CR<sup>6</sup>;

B is NH, O, S or NR<sup>6</sup>

p is 1 or 2; and

R<sup>6</sup> is methyl, amin6, mono- or dimethylamino or polyhalomethyl;

L is C<sub>1-10</sub>alkyl, C<sub>2-10</sub>alkenyl, C<sub>2-10</sub>alkynyl, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl, whereby each of said aliphatic group may be substituted with one or two substituents independently selected from

- \* C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl,
- \* indolyl or isoindolyl, each optionally substituted with one, two, three or four substituents/each independently selected from halo, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, hydroxy,

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 $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxy, cyano, aminocarbonyl, nitro, amino, polyhalomethyl, polyhalomethyloxy and  $C_{1-6}$ alkylcarbonyl,

\* phenyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl or pyridazinyl, wherein each of said aromatic rings may optionally be substituted with one, two three, four or five substituents each independently selected from the substituents defined in R<sup>2</sup>; or

L is -X-R<sup>3</sup> wherein

R<sup>3</sup> is phenyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl or pyridazinyl, wherein each of said aromatic rings may optionally be substituted with one, two, three, four or five substituents each independently selected from the substituents defined in R<sup>2</sup>; and

X is -NR<sup>1</sup>-, -NH-NH-, -N=N-, -O-, -C(=O)-, -CHOH-, S-, -S(=O)- or -S(=O)<sub>2</sub>-; Q represents hydrogen,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, halo, polyhalo $C_{1-6}$ alkyl or -NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>5</sup>; and

R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are each independently selected from hydrogen, hydroxy,  $C_{1-12}$ alkyl,  $C_{1-12}$ alkyloxy,  $C_{1-12}$ alkylcarbonyl,  $C_{1-12}$ alkyloxydarbonyl, aryl, amino, mono- or di( $C_{1-12}$ alkyl)amino, mono- or di( $C_{1-12}$ alkyl)aminocarbonyl wherein each of the aforementioned  $C_{1-12}$ alkyl groups may optionally and each individually be substituted with one or two substituents each independently selected from hydroxy,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxy, hydroxy $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxy, carboxyl  $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxycarbonyl, cyano, amino, imino, mono- or di( $C_{1-6}$ alkyl)amino, polyhalomethyl, polyhalomethyloxy, polyhalomethylthio,  $-S(=O)_pR^6$ ,  $-NH-S(=O)_pR^6$ ,  $-C(=O)R^6$ , -NHC(=O)H,  $-C(=O)NHNH_2$ ,  $-NHC(=O)R^6$ ,  $-C(=NH)R^6$ , aryl and Het; or

R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> taken together may form pyrrol/dinyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl, azido or mono- or di(C<sub>1-12</sub>alkyl)aminoC<sub>1-4</sub>alkylidene;

Y represents hydroxy, halo,  $C_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl,  $C_{2-6}$ alkenyl optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms,  $C_{2-6}$ alkynyl optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl substituted with cyano or  $-C(=O)R^6$ ,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxy,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxycarbonyl, carboxyl, cyano, nitro, amino, mono- or di $(C_{1-6}$ alkyl)amino, polyhalomethyl, polyhalomethyloxy, polyhalomethylthio,  $-S(=O)_pR^6$ ,  $-NH-S(=O)_pR^6$ ,  $-C(=O)R^6$ , -NHC(=O)H,  $-C(=O)NHNH_2$ ,  $-NHC(=O)R^6$ ,  $-C(=NH)R^6$  or aryl;

aryl is phenyl or phenyl substituted with one, two, three, four or five substituents each independently selected from halo, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxy, cyano, nitro, polyhaloC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl and polyhaloC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxy;

Het is an aliphatic or aromatic heterocyclic radical; said aliphatic heterocyclic radical is selected from pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, homopiperidinyl, piperazinyl, morpholinyl, tetrahydrofuranyl and tetrahydrothienyl wherein each of said aliphatic heterocyclic radical may optionally be substituted with an oxo group; and said aromatic heterocyclic radical is selected from pyrrolyl, furanyl, thienyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl,



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for the manufacture of a medicine for the treatment of subjects suffering from HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) infection.

- 9. The use of a compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6 for the manufacture of a medicine for the treatment of subjects suffering from Human Immunodeficiency Virus infection.
- 10. The use of a compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6 wherein R¹ is hydrogen, aryl, formyl, C¹-6alkylcarbonyl, C¹-6alkyl, C¹-6alkyloxycarbonyl, C¹-6alkyl substituted with formyl, C¹-6alkylcarbonyl, C¹-6alkyloxycarbonyl for the manufacture of a medicine for the treatment of subjects suffering from HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) infection.
  - 11. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and a therapeutically active amount of a compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6.
  - 12. A process for preparing a pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claim 11 characterized in that a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6 is intimately mixed with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
- 25 13. A process for preparing a compound as claimed in claim 1, characterized by
  a) reacting an intermediate of formula (II) with an amino derivative of formula (III)
  under solvent-free conditions or in a reaction-inert solvent under a reaction-inert
  atmosphere

wherein W<sup>1</sup> is a suitable leaving group and L, Y, Q, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>2a</sup>, q and -b<sup>1</sup>=b<sup>2</sup>-C(R<sup>2a</sup>)=b<sup>3</sup>-b<sup>4</sup>= are as defined in claim 1; b) reacting an intermediate of formula (IV) with an intermediate of formula (V) under solvent-free conditions or in an appropriate solvent under a reaction-inert atmosphere wherein W<sup>2</sup> is a suitable leaving group and Y, Q, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>2a</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, q and  $-b^1=b^2-C(R^{2a})=b^3$   $b^4=$  are as defined in claim 1;

c) reacting an intermediate of formula (IV) with an intermediate of formula (VI) in an appropriate solvent under a reaction-inert atmosphere in the presence of a suitable base

wherein W<sup>2</sup> is a suitable leaving group and Y, Q, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>2a</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, q and -b<sup>1</sup>=b<sup>2</sup>- $C(R^{2a})=b^3-b^4=$  are as defined in claim 1;

- or, if desired, converting compounds of formula (I-a) into each other following art-known transformation reactions; and further, if desired, converting the compounds of formula (I-a), into an acid addition salt by treatment with an acid, or conversely, converting the acid addition salt form into the free base by treatment with alkali; and, if desired, preparing stereochemically isomeric forms thereof.
- 14. The combination of a compound as defined in claim 1 or 8 and another antiretroviral compound.
- 20 15. A combination as claimed in pain 14 for use as a medicine.
  - 16. A product containing (a) a compound as defined in elaim 1 or 8, and (b) another antiretroviral compound, as a combined preparation for simultaneous, separate or sequential use in anti-HIV treatment.
  - 17. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and as active ingredients (a) a compound as defined in claim 1 or 8, and (b) another antiretroviral compound.

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